THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

FOR SALE.

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col. James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE,

August 30, 1811. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John M'Clure, late of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, deceased, are hereby required to attend at the house of *John Walker*, in Elizabeth Town, on Tuesday the 24th day of September, inst. in order to make settlements with the subscriber. Those having demands against said estate, are required to exhibit them at said time and place, properly attested, for adjustment.

WM. M'CLURE } *Acting Executor.*

September 12, 1811.

Came to the subscriber's living in Robinson township, Washington county, near White's mill, a white and red COW, has a bit out of the under side of the right ear, and has a large bell on. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away

SAMUEL WALLACE.

August 10, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 23d of September next,

Two certain contiguous brick houses and lot or piece of ground situate in Pittsburg, bounded by Union street, by property of William Bennet, by jail alley, and property of James Robertson, containing on Union street forty feet, more or less and extending from said street to said alley, subject to a yearly ground rent of 76 dollars; also a brick house and lot of ground, on the east side of the Diamond in the borough of Pittsburgh, bounded by the diamond by property of Boyle Irwin, by a private alley, and by property of the heirs of John Wilkins deceased, containing in front on the diamond twenty feet, and eastwardly back to said private alley leading into diamond alley. Also, all the right in a quarter lot in Pittsburgh, thirty feet on Strawberry alley, and running back 120 feet, now occupied by Michael O'Brian, being the north west corner of lot No. 453, and also all the right to the issue and profits of said quarter lot of ground, and the ground rent of 30 dollars annually issuing out of the same quarter lot, the property of Joseph Davis, at the suit of William Govett and C. Govett, and to be sold by me.

WM. WUSTHOFF, Sh'ff.

September 2, 1811.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS his services to any person who may wish to establish a

STARCH MANUFACTORY.

He is perfect master of the business in all its variety, and would engage either as a partner, or take a compensation for his services. For further particulars apply at the tavern of William M'Cullogh, in Pittsburgh, to

JOHN EVERETT.

September 19, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 23d day of September next.

Sixty nine acres of land in Versailles township, on which is erected one large two story house and one other house, of which is forty-one acres cleared, sixteen acres of which is meadow, bounded by George Miller, William Boyd, the widow Ludwick and others, taked in execution as the property of John Herron, at the suit of Adam Rodebough, and to be sold by me,

WM. WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

Sep. 2, 1811. 3t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the court house in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 23d of September inst. the following property to wit:

A certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the borough of Pittsburgh, fronting sixty feet on Third street, adjoining lot No. 309, running along said lot feet to Fourth street, and along said street sixty feet to lot No. 311, and along said lot to the place of beginning, numbered in the plan of said borough, No. 310, on which is erected a two story log house, And also 130 acres of land situate in Elizabeth township, on the Yonghagany river, adjoining lands of James Pedan, William Elrod and the heirs of William Sampson deceased, on which are from 60 to 70 acres cleared, a bearing orchard, a cabbin and a double barn; the property of Robert Smith, at the suit of Nathaniel Points, and to be sold by me,

WM. WUSTHOFF, *Sh'ff.*

September 9, 1811.

NOTICE.

The subscriber wishes to establish a

Screw Augur Manufactory,

will employ two or three hands, with or without families. He will furnish shop, coal, iron, &c so that the persons whom he may employ will have nothing to do but join business immediately on their arrival at his factory; he would have it particularly understood that the persons he will employ must be sober and industrious, and have a perfect knowledge of the manufacture intended to be established.

C. COWAN.

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1811. tf

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

DISTILLERS in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, that are disposed to embrace Pharis Bernard's highly improved method of distilling spirituous liquors from grain or fruit, can obtain patent rights by applying to the subscriber, next door to Messrs. T. and J. Cromwell's Warehouse in Pittsburgh.

The principal advantages arising from Bernard's improvement are, the trifling expence of erecting distilleries, a saving of one half the labour and fuel—by getting more liquor from the same quantity of grain, and of a far superior quality.

REUBEN NEAL.

N. B. Two or three smart active lads wanted as apprentices to the Button and Tin business. Apply as above.

August 26. tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Friday the 15th day of September, at at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

One hundred and twenty acres of land, be the same more or less, situate on Peter's creek, Mifflin township, adjoining lands of John Curry on the north, William Carret on the west, John L. Edwards on the south, and John Gormley and others on the east, on which is erected a cabin and small stable, about fifty acres cleared and under good fence, and also a young bearing orchard; the property of Thomas Young, at the suit of James Gray.

All the right title and interest, in and to an equal half part of lot No. 113, bounded southwardly by Liberty street, eastwardly by the other half of said lot, northwardly by Penn Street, and southwardly by lot No. 114, containing in breadth on Liberty street and Penn street 30 feet, and in length or depth from Liberty to Penn streets about 240 feet, excepting and reserving a piece of ground fifteen feet wide for the use of an alley across the middle of said lot; the property of Richard Williams, at the suit of Arthur Ker, and to be sold by me,

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1811.

DANCING ACADEMY.

MR. W. BULLET,

INFORMS the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he will open a DANCING ACADEMY, on FRIDAY next, the 6th of September, at Mr. Peters's corner of the Diamond and Market street. He hopes to receive encouragement from the Gentlemen and Ladies of Pittsburgh; and those who will repose confidence in him, may rest assured that every attention in his power will be paid to the improvement of his pupils. Please apply to Mr. Lewis Peters, in Market Street corner of he Diamond. August 31, 1811.

MAGISTRATES BLANKS,
Of various kinds,
For Sale at this Office.

FROM THE SPIRIT OF '76.

TO JAMES MONROE, ESQ.

YOUR situation is daily becoming more critical. Every hour unfolds some new event which is calculated to increase your embarrassment and your wonder. Every hour evolves some new incident which discloses in disgusting colours the character of that cabinet with which you have consented to be identified. Every moment increases our perplexity in the explication of the enigmatical problem which your promotion offers for solution.

So long as a hope could be entertained that your predecesser was the leaven that infected the cabinet; that the bitterness towards Great-Britain, and its complaisance to Napoleon flowed from that impure fountain, your friends and your country had reason to expect some advantage from a change in our ministry. Your friends were at liberty to conclude that you had not forgotten what was due to your own honor; your country was was justified in believing you respected what was due to her interest. It was confidently hoped that you had accepted your office under the express pledge that there would be less of honey in the accents of the administration towards the Emperor, and less of gall in their communications with G. Britain. We were suddenly roused from this vision (so eagerly courted) by the appearance of the long and important address of the late Mr. Secretary Smith.

That letter which has made its appearance only a few days past, has excited an unusual degree of interest in the public mind. It has been received with all the eagerness that might naturally have been expected from such a phenomenon. The friends of the secretary have anxiously hoped to find in it a justification for the harsh terms which he has applied to the administration; his enemies have looked for his condemnation from his own hand, and the minority have calculated that in this conflict of parties, some disclosure would be made which might effectually be fortunate for the nation. None have been entirely disappointed. Whilst the friends of the secretary have ample materials afforded them for the abuse of Mr. Madison, the ministerialists in their turn chuckle at their adversary having signed his own death warrant, and the minority may rejoice that the curtain is partly drawn aside from the system of depravity and corruption which has well nigh been the ruin of the country.

The friends of the President are in a state of dismay. They cannot be blind to the deep disgrace which he has brought upon himself. All who believe Mr. Smith look for the ruin of Mr. Madison. A few cry out that he will be impeached. These are tho'tless individuals. The impeachment of a president whilst in office would be the most ridiculous farce that ever was acted. Whilst his enemies would attack him with a pigmy's straw, he would throw before his bosom the shield of Achilles. The patronage of the executive would defend him against every attack save that of the embodied nation. Impeach him when you will and his parisites will excuse and defend him. He has nothing to fear on this score: but tho'

His name had been as fresh as Dian's visage—

this incident, he has reason to apprehend will "be grim and blacken it."

With respect to the writer of that unlucky publication there can be but one opinion. He is a most striking exemplification of the truth of that hackneyed aphorism

Quem deus vult pardere—prius dementat.

As if apprehensive the nation might not have been sufficiently persuaded that he was base and corrupt, he has taken special care to publish it to the world. He might have learnt in his professional career, however insignificant it may have been, that a states evidence is never looked upon with favor by an enlightened and liberal community. To betray an accomplice is an evidence of cowardice of malignity or revenge; it has barely 'any smack of honor' in it. Even when it is the offspring of a wounded conscience and returning sense of duty, it does not purchase our esteem. When it is the fruit of disappointed ambition or exasperated vice, it begets our unrestrained detestation, What honorable bosom but must abhor the easy virtue which could witness the misappropriations of public money, criminal suppressions of public documents, and a host of black offences against his country, without divulging at the instant such treachery in her administraton. What honor can we attribute to him who with such evidences of corruption in the government, could quietly identify himself for months and years with the father of that corruption?—What respect can we entertain for the officer whose indignation was never enkindled at the wrongs of this much injured nation until the moment when a private quarrel prompts him to revenge. We can have but one opinion of him—

Hic niger si—hunc tu Romane caveto!

May you take warning by his fate, and before it is too late be wise!

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood leads to honor."—so has it been with Mr. Smith—an opportunity has been afforded him, which few enjoy in so eminent a degree, of manifesting a spirit of disinterested patriotism and incorruptible integrity. That occasion is gone. Upon the first discovery of Mr. Madison's incorrect course of conduct—upon the first decisive evidence of his design to suppress what the public had a right to know—had the secretary disdained the trapping and emoluments of office, and in a voluntary retirement disclosed the schemes of government against the happiness of the people—that people would have worn him in their hearts core, as they have done thee! but he has thrown away this pearl of inestimable price! a life of irreproachable conduct will not wipe away the foul stain which this transaction has stamped upon his character. Beware! lest you make a greater sacrifice——greater because your situation is more critical—greater because your character has been infiinitely exalted!

Of the elevated situation you have occupied in the minds of your fellow citizens, I can give no better idea, than by detailing the solicitude manifested respecting you on this occasion. Even in the shock between the President and his quondam Secretary, you are not forgotten. Men of all denominations are perplexed by your conduct. And let me ask, sir, if it is possible that your opinions can have been so much mistaken?—"If Mr. Smith be rejected for want of devotion to France, does the government think you more complying?" If he be discharged for his enmity to state secrets, misappropriations, favouritism and corruption, are you selected to supply the vacancy as a "better lock and key to villanous secrets?" What part of your life has justified the suspicion that you could digest what even the strong stomach of your predecessor nauseated?——"What could prompt the President to invite you to a board which even Mr. Smith abandoned with loathing? These, and a variety of questions like these suggest themselves to every inquiring mind on this important occasion—an occasion of some magnitude as it respects yourself.

It is now become morally certain that the President has been engaged in the prosecution of a system which is calculated to embroil us with G. Britain and to connect us closely with France.

That which has heretofore been matter of suspicion is now become matter of certainty. The system he has pursued he will continue To support it and to support himself he will put into action all the machinery of the presidential office. He will strain every nerve of executive patronage. The host of parisites in and out of congress who are gaping for a few crumbs of comfort will be his zealous slaves.—These detested instruments must be fed and conciliated by a corrupt exertion of his patronage; in the hope that these creatures, who have their creatures too, may thus react upon the nation and screw the public mind to the proper point of exasperation against England. In the mean time, virtue—patriotism—the spirit of genuine freedom falls a sacrifice. Have you not perceived for some years a rapid depravation of morals? an increased propensity for office; an overweaning anxiety for the loaves and fishes; an indifference to the force of truth; a devotion to the interests of faction? have you not seen men in our national and state legislatures, whose whole thoughts were occupied in schemes for their own aggrandisement by the unqualified support of their party; who tho't less of the vote they should give, than of the manner it would be received at court? Who even then rejected every provision which patriotism has offered, or integrity suggested, for securing the independence of Congress? And what is all this—nay, more to be attributed, but to the use of improper means to effect nefarious ends: to the exertion of patronage to support measures which cannot support themselves: to the corruption of the government.

And are you sir, prepared to unite with a cabinet like this? Will you bind in chains your sound and wholesome body to such putridity and corruption? Will you become accessary to the continued suppression of important documents and facts? Will you aid in the ministerial legerdemain which is to plunge us into an English war? In one word, will you identify yourself with the administration?——Will you embark the unimpaired fortune of your character with a firm, bankrupt in every valuable possession sinking under heavy charges; burthened with a weight of past transactions, and which seeks you as an associate with the hope that your ample funds, may yet uphold their tottering house, and save themselves from impending ruin? Perhaps it is not yet too late to recede. With the public you are not yet too far committed—rather retire again to the private walks of life. The post of honor is at this time indeed the private station. Your virtues will soon call you again to the theatre of the world. Your retirement will beget the admiration of your enemies—it will secure you the attachment of your friends—it will meet & receive the applause of your country. In receiving your present office, you will be said to have manifested a disposition to subserve her interests even in an inferior station—in retiring from it, you will convince the world that every office is loathsome to you, if to be acquired by a sacrifice of principle.

FABRICUS.

July 4, 1811.

The following is copied from the Balance, for which paper it was communicated, "for the purpose of shewing the power of deception, when it presents to the imagination a natural association of ideas, connected with a probable chain of circumstances."

A stranger, well mounted, and attended by a servant in a rich livery, one morning in the month of July, entered a market town in Somersetshire, where the assizes where then held; and having put up at one of the principal inns, enquired of the landlord as to the curiosities and amusements of the place. Bonaface, who was extremely well qualified to answer those enquiries, assured him, with a low bow, there was no want of entertainment, as the players were in town, and moreover that it was *size time*; accompanying his remarks with a recommendation, that the gentleman should by all means go to hear the trial that morning, as a highwayman was to be brought up. The stranger made some objections to this invitation upon the ground of his being unknown, and the little chance he stood of meeting with proper accommodation. This difficulty was, however, removed, by the loquacious landlord assuring him that a gentleman of his appearance would readily be admitted. Indeed to make it more certain, he attended him to the court house, and represented him in such a way to his friends the judge's clerks, that he obtained a seat a little distance from the judge just as the poor highwayman was about to make his defence. The appearance of the stranger, who was of elegant person and polished manners, arrested for a moment, the attention of the court, till the prisoner was asked if he had any thing to say. The poor culprit assured the judge that he was not guilty of the robbery, and that, if he knew where to find them, there were people who could prove a clear *alibi*. At this moment the poor wretch happened to catch sight of the stranger when he exclaimed with a degree of frantic joy, "can it be possible!" and fell back on the floor. He was, however, with some difficulty recovered. When the judge humanely enquired into the cause of his extravagant behaviour, the poor wretch answered with tears in his eyes, "Oh, my lord! how providential! that gentleman on your left hand, can prove my *alibi*."—"How!" replied the judge; "is this true? or is it merely a vain pretence to procrastinate the just sentence of the law? Pray sir, let me ask you (continued his lordship, addressing himself to the stranger) do you know any thing of this man?" Upon this the stranger surveyed the criminal with the most scrupulous attention and then said, I am sorry to assure your lordship, that I do not know the prisoner."—"I thought as much," replied the judge, it is mere trifling with justice. The prisoner, however still insisted that the stranger knew him; and the stranger again positively denied the assertion; till the judge displeased at his presumption, was about to receive the verdict of the jury. The culprit on his knees, entreated to say one word. "Indeed, my lord," cried he, "the gentleman does know me, though he may have forgotten my person. Only give me leave to ask him three questions, and it will save my life." The judge humanely consented, and the curiosity of the whole court was excited.—"Pray, sir," cried the prisoner, addressing himself to the stranger, "did not you land at Dover about a twelve month since?" "I believe I might," replied the gentleman. "And pray

sir, do you not recollect that a man in a sailor jacket carried your trunk from the beach to the tavern?" "I cant say that I remember it, returned the stranger, 'but it might possibly be so.' At these words the prisoner, not disheartened at the difficulties he had met with, pulled off his wig and again interrogated the stranger:—'Do you not, sir, remember, that the man who carried your trunk on that day, showed you a scar he had got on his head in fighting for his king and country; and that he related the particulars of the action in which he was wounded? This is the same scar, look at it.'—'Good God!' exclaimed the stranger, 'I do, indeed, perfectly remember the circumstance; I have every reason to believe this to be the man, indeed I had entirely forgotten his face: but, my lord,' added the stranger, 'I can put it to certainty, as I have a memorandum of the day I arrived at Dover from Calais.' The date was compared with the day laid in the indictment, and found to be the same. The whole court felt the impression, and joy was visible in every face; when after swearing and examining the gentleman as to his name and place of abode, the foreman of the jury pronounced not guilty.

A few evenings had only elapsed, when the prisoner, the stranger, and the livery servant, were taken upon the road in their original capacities of experienced highwaymen.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *September* 20, 1811.

Arrived in town on Sunday evening last, from Michilimackinac, a delegation of Ottawas Indians, under the charge of Doctor Le Baron, late of that place. The great Ottawas chief, the Bastard, is among the number.—They are going on to the city of Washington to see the President of the U. States. Their particular object, if any, is unknown. They appear much gratified and astonished in viewing the numerous manufactories of this place.

Extract of a letter from Cincinnati, dated September 2, 1811.

"We shall probably have some skirmishing with the Indians near the Wabash.—An express reached the garrison at Newport, on the 30th August from Governor Harrison, requesting that Col. Boyd's regiment should descend the Ohio with all dispatch and that he would meet them at some point, and ascend the Wabash with them—They embarked the following day. Letters have been received stating that several boats have been plundered by the Indians, near the yellow banks.

From the Charleston Courier, September 2, 1811.

BANK ROBBERY.

It is with much satisfaction that we are enabled to state the recovery of the money taken from the Vaults of the late Office of Discount and Deposit in this city, on the night of the 24th ult.

It appears that strong suspicions had been entertained by the Agents of the Bank for some days, that Mr. Benjamin Gray, of this city, a man of great mechanical talents, had been concerned in the robbery.—A warrant was accordingly procured on Saturday morning, and he was arrested, and underwent a long examination at the Bank before John H. Mitchell Esq. Justice of the Quorum, in the presence of the Directors of the Institution and several other gentlemen. We understand that, although there was much circumstantial evidence tending to criminate Mr. Gray produced on this examination, yet nothing appeared sufficiently strong to have convicted him of the act;—he was however committed to prison in the afternoon, preparatory to a further examination.

In the course of the evening, a Negro fellow belonging to Mr. Gray & who was suspected to have aided his master in removing the specie, was arrested by Wm. Blacklock, Esq. at whose house his wife resided, and on being informed that his master had been committed to goal for robbing the Bank, and that he was known to have aided him in the robbery, he was so intimidated that he confessed the fact, and offered on condition of pardon, &c. to point out where the money had been concealed. A detachment of the City Guard was immediately procured and sent off to secure the money, which they found deposited in the original boxes, in the inclosure of Mr. Gray's residence, near the race course, concealed under a quantity of manure, straw, &c.

The money with the exception of a few hundred dollars, which had been made way with, was brought down early yesterday morning, and again deposited in the vaults, from whence it had been taken exactly one week before. We understand that the false keys, with which it is supposed to have been entered, besides a lantern, &c. were found in a leathern bag, secreted with the money.

We cannot refrain from congratulating the community on the discovery of the perpetrators of this daring robbery. The officers of the Bank, whose feelings on the occasion, (enveloped as the business was in mystery and darkness) must have been acute indeed, are at once relieved from a state of anxiety and responsibility, which to a feeling mind, is more distressing, than even a conviction of guilt itself; and the citizens at large who have taken a lively interest in the investigation of the business, from a conviction that that the character of our city suffer in the eyes of the world, should the robbers escape with impunity, will reflect with pleasure, that the transaction rivalling in ingenuity of design and secrecy of execution the power of enchantment itself, has been brought to light, and that all those hateful suspicions which would otherwise inevitably have fastened themselves upon the mind, have been thus happily dissipated.

From 'The Time Piece' Printed at St Francisville, West-Florida.

THE CRISIS.

The just alarm that at present pervades every class of citizens of this devoted country, is fast awakening them to a sense of its actual situation. A few days hence, and the election for members of the Orleans convention will take place, and poor degraded and disgraced Florida, is to behold herself reduced to the humiliating condition of a territory of a state, in defiance of a solemn pledge of the nation and in the face of every principle of justice and of right. At this crisis, to point out the proper course to be pursued, is as difficult as the situation of the people is embarrassing.

One good result, however, is already observable—the people are turning their attention once more to the use of arms. The Feliciana corps of cavalry is fast filling, and will, in a few weeks, again be in an excellent state of discipline. They can now muster a full company of as fine fellows as ever drew a sabre, commanded by officers of the truest steel, and of known American feelings and attachments. Corps of infantry and light artillery will soon be organized, and by the meeting of the next congress, I can say with confidence that Florida can march into the field a thousand veteran republicans.

Those who look to Florida with a jealous eye, will enquire what has revived the military spirit of the people? The answer is as simple as it is obvious. By the proclamation of the President of the United States Florida is "to be the subject of future amicable negociation." The tardiness of government in taking Mobile and Pensacola—the refusal to make us a part of the Orleans state—the neglect to establish post offices in the country—the jealousy which is so manifest at Washington, of the actual feelings of the people—and the slanders against us, that are so industriously circulated by the presses styled *semi-official*—have created a suspicion that the U. States are not resolved to retain the country; and it behoves the proprietors of the soil to be ready, at the withdrawing of the American troops, to take the field, and occupy the fortified places in our country.

Whilst I am satisfied in my own mind, that it is more than the government dare do, to give up this country, I cannot but commend this prudent precaution on the part of the people. It cannot be denied by the most abandoned and unprincipled villifier of Florida, that the people, labouring under grievances such as were never experienced on this continent, even under the British government, before the revolution, have evinced more patriotism than is known in any part of the union.

By a law of the last session of the Orleans legislature, the whole of West Florida forms the 7th superior court district. The provisions of that law call jurors and suitors two hundred miles to the seat of justice. The court commenced its first session on the 1st Monday in the present month, and the honorable court will bear witness to my assertion, that a more cheerful acquiescence in the provision of a law, grevious as is its operation, was never witnessed at any time or on any occasion. If this does not put our slanderers to confusion, I hesitate not to say that they are incorrigible, and unworthy of the protection of the government under which they live.

UPPER LOUISIANA.

St. LOUIS, *August* 8.

From Mr. Bradbury and Mr. Brackenridge, just arrived from the Mandan village, we learn the following particulars.

Mr. Hunt, contrary to every expectation, passed the Sioux bands without any difficulty. His force consisted of nearly eighty men, well armed, in four barges, with howitzers and swivels in each. He was determined to pass at all hazards, but expected that the Indians would not be on the river; the fall being the usual time of their coming on it. At the Maha village he learned that the Sioux were informed of the ascending of the boats, and were assembling on the river for the purpose of stopping them; he also learned that several white men have been killed by them, and others had narrowly escaped; a Sioux of the Soane band had also been shot by an American hunter. The Sioux had a general council in which it was determined to stop every party that ascended the river unless too strong for them. Mr. Hunt found all the upper bands collected some distance above White river; the Tetons, Bois Brule, Acondadadas and Saones; about three hundred warriors shewed themselves, but being intimidated by the formidable appearance of Mr. Hunt's party, they accepted of a small present, and suffered them to pass by unmolested. Perhaps the knowledge they had of Mr. Manuel's boat being behind, with a weaker party, had some effect, together with the appearance of a war party of three hundred Arikaras, who were discovered about the same time. The Sioux retired from the river, and in the mean time Mr. Manuel, who was one day and an half behind Mr. Hunt, passed them undiscovered, not being expected for some time, but being favoured by winds he ascended with amazing rapidity.

Mr. Hunt and his party have by this time set out from the Arakaras to proceed on the rest of their journey by land. Mr. Hunt has purchased one hundred horses, and intends to ascend a river which enters the Missouri a few miles from the Arikara villages From this river he will cross over the Big Horn, and from thence he will steer a west course for the southern branch of the Columbia. He has with him several hunters who have crossed the mountains in that direction.

Very unsatisfactory accounts have been obtained from Mr. Henry, a member and agent of the Missouri company. Some hunters who arrived at the Company's fort, at the Mandan villages, early in the spring, bring information of his being still on the waters of the Columbia, and with a considerable quantity of Beaver. He has suffered great distress from want of provisions, his horses had also been stolen by the Crow Indians, in crossing the mountains. There is reason to believe that he is now on his way to the Mandan villages. Shortly before his abandoning the fort in the three forks of the Missouri, there had been a battle between 18 or 19 of his hunters, and upwards of 200 Blackfeet, in which 22 of the latter were killed, and the hunters enabled to make a safe retreat to the fort, with the loss of one man. The Blackfeet and Assinoboins it is said have lately appeared extremely well provided with arms and ammunition, perhaps by the British establishments, in order to annoy the Missouri traders.

Last winter, on the upper part of the Missouri, was remarkable for the unusual quantity of snow, and there has been during the whole spring and summer seasons a continued succession of heavy rains.

COURT MARTIAL.

Monday last was the day fixed on for the meeting of the court martial in this town, to try general Wilkinson. A number of the members assembled on that day but did not proceed to business until Wednesday. On Thursday the court was organized and the charges against the General read.

Messrs. R. B. Taney and J. H. Thomas esqrs appear as counsel for the general. The testimony we understand, is very voluminous, and it is supposed the trial will not be completed in less than two months.

Fred. Town Herald, Sept. 7.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

OUTLINES

Of Dr. Gall's System of Craniology.

(Continued from our paper of Sept. 6.)

THAT different persons are born with different dispositions of the mind, is a point universally acknowledged. Every animal is possessed of the dispositions which belong to its species; the tyger is distinguished by his ferocity; the beaver by his ingenious industry, and man by those faculties which raise him above the rest of creation. We may trace from the most tender age those differences of character and of mind, which distinguish one child from another, and at a more advanced period of life we perceive again the most striking differences, whether the primitive dispositions have been developed or counteracted by education and other external circumstances, or whether they have been left to display themselves according to the mere dictates of nature.

With regard to the senses, we observe, that nature employs particular material organs as so many instruments to bring, so to say, the mind in contact with the surrounding objects, that we may receive from them the necessary impressions, and impart to them in our turn our powers and the result of our faculties. Is it not therefore natural to think that nature makes use of distinct organs for every power with which we are born, and that our different faculties may be separated and distinguished in the same manner as we distinguish our different dispositions.

But where can we place the seat of our mental faculties, if it be not in the brain? Every thing leads us to conclude, that it is there the different organs of thought are united. This is also the reason, why the brain is not absolutely necessary to life, and is not always found in those animals, which are possessed of a cerebellum. But we meet with it uniformly, wheresoever there is a faculty of thinking, and if by means of a careful and accurate anatomy we can discover different and distinct parts in our senses, we may suppose, that these are so many organs for so many distinct faculties of our mind.

Whenever the brain is hurt, as in certain cases of hydrocephelus, the faculties of thought are lost, but not life itself. It may even happen, that one side of the brain being disorganized, the other remaining still entire, supplies by its similar structure the want of the former, so that all the functions of the mind can take place undisturbed. In support of this hypothesis Dr. Gall makes mention of a preacher, who a few days before his death had preached with universal applause. On dissection, one half of his brain was found sphacelated, whilst the other was perfectly sound. It was, therefore, probably with the latter half alone that he could compose his impressive sermons.

This double organization of the brain, analagous to that of the senses, explains perfectly well certain phenomena of the mind. It shews, that one side may be in a state of exaltation, whilst the other exists in its natural repose; that one side may be diseased whilst the other may preserve the faculty of judging of the disease; that people may be affected with manias, of which they have a full and entire knowledge. The writer of this memoir remembers to have seen frequently in one of the hospitals of Paris, a watchmaker labouring under an irresistable desire of murdering; who at the same time was not only perfectly sensible in every other respect, but who likewise confessed and bewailed in the most affecting manner his strange delirium.—What happens in such cases is perfectly analagous to what takes place in the diseases of the body. When one limb is struck with palsy, the other remaining will fill its place; and it is only when a part which is simple and absolutely necessary to life, such as the stomach or the liver, is destroyed, that a term is put to existence itself.

But it will be objected, that if the organs of our mind are double and can eventually supply one another, it will be difficult to conceive the unity of thought. Dr. Gall endeavours to meet this objection by observing, that this unity is probably owing to the commissures or places of union of the nerves. It might, perhaps, be likewise supposed, that there is but one side of the brain in activity at a time, and that this is generally more active than the other, as it is the case with regard to the different limbs and the senses, for instance the eye. When we look at any object, for instance a small stick illumed by the light of a candle placed opposite to the nose and to the middle of the face, the shadow of this stick does not fall upon the nose, but upon the middle of the eye which is just then in activity. We believe to fix both our eyes upon the object, though there is but one eye that receives the impression.

What happens in this case may likewise take place with regard to the two halves and probably also with regard to each peculiar part of the brain, and it is possible, that the side of the brain which is inactivity, is not equally so in all its parts. If we are permitted to judge from the analogy presented to us by the organs of the senses, we might suppose, that there exists between the different parts of the brain the same difference, which we perceive for instance between the nerves of the eye and of hearing, and anatomy demonstrates to us really on the surface of the brain different convolutions which take their origin in very different branches of nerves.

Would it not be natural enough to suppose, that each of these protuberances, which spring out of these branches, is an organ of a peculiar faculty of the mind? This being admitted, we could derive from it an easy explanation of various phenomena.—We would conceive, for instance, how it happens, that having been fatigued for some time by any labour of the mind, we can relieve our weariness by a labour of another kind, and pass over with delight from abstract meditations to the contemplation of objects of the fine arts, to return again after a while with renovated strength to our former meditations. This certainly would be impossible, if there was but one organ for all the various mental exertions, or if there was not in the brain an union of those different organs, which anatomy has partly taught us to distinguish.

It has been often remarked by physiologists, that the relative proportion of the brain to the cerebellum is very different in different animals, and that this proportion is always in the ratio of the mental faculties. Dr. Gall thinks to have satisfied himself, that there is in the volume of the various convolutions of the brain a difference relative to the strength of certain faculties. He pretends, that there is cases, in which certain convolutions appear to be almost entirely wanting, as in certain savages, in the cretins of Switzerland and Savoy, and in the idiots whom he examined in the hospital of the deaf and dumb in Vienna. It appears even, that not only the volume, but also the number of these organs, are less at certain periods of life, whilst they are considerably developed at certain other periods. The human brain, for instance, compared with that of the animals, seems to have the greatest number of convolutions and consequently of organs; but these organs are developed at different periods of life. The faculty of observation must of course be the strongest during infancy. Hence the organ which seems to be subservient to this faculty is the largest during infancy and may be easily discovered in the forehead of children. The organ of propagation on the contrary, must be but a little developed during infancy; the cerebellum, therefore, which is its seat is infinitely smaller in children than in adult persons.

The developement of the senses offers the same phenomena. The sense of taste seems to be the first developed. That of sight, on the contrary, seems in the human species to be developed several days only after birth, and the child knows much sooner how to relish the milk of his nurse, than how to distinguish the light. It is known, besides, that many animals are born entirely blind.

From all we have said, we may draw the following conclusions:

That there is a particular organ for each particular faculty of the mind;

That the seat of the mind is in the brain;

That the brain is not a simple organ, but a compound of different organs;

That the strength of various dispositions is in proportion of the volume of the organs;

Finally, that these organs are manifested by certain protuberances, which correspond with certain faculties and are not equally to be found to the same extent in all men and at all ages.

If we suppose these observations and the theory which results from them to be true, they will furnish us with an explanation of several operations of the mind. It appears that those organs which are subservient to the maintenance of animal life are capable of executing their various functions without being fatigued or loosing any thing of their relative strength.—The organs of thought on the contrary, are subject to many changes in their state, their power and their activity. There is animals which want to sleep during all the winter; man wants sleep only for a certain time, nor is this sleep complete, for any irritation which affects his organs of thought, such as the congestion of blood in the brain, &c. gives him dreams. This irritation nevertheless, is not strong enough to constitute the waking state, nor common to all the organs of the brain; for if this were the case, the result would be that equilibrium which constitutes the unity of thought and clear reasoning.—But this irritation is only partial, tho' it is sometimes strong enough to produce vital action such as we perceive in somcambulism.

The unity of thought supposes, according to Dr. Gall, that all the organs have a consciousness of their activity, and that these partial unconsciousnesses are united to form that unity of action which takes place in the state of waking. Whenever the organs are not all set in motion in a general manner and with consciousness, whilst one single or only a few are excited to a certain degree dreams will be the consequence; or else when the excitement is very strong, somambulism, which may give occasion to very extraordinary phenomena. Dr. Gall makes mention of a minister of the gospel, who was in the habit to get up, whilst dreaming, in the night from Friday to Saturday. In this state he went to his writing desk, sketched out the different divisions of the sermon which he had to preach on the next Sunday, and finished even whole passages with the greatest correctness and precision, but the following day he was incapable of recollecting any thing of what had happened during the night; his papers alone bore testimony of his actions. We know, besides, that somambulists are liable to commit the boldest actions, which are all equally to be ascribed to the want of unity in the action of their organs, to their unconsciousness of danger and freedom from any fear, the natural consequence of this want of unity.

It is highly probable, that the visions which take place in certain diseases, extasies and catalepsy, are due to a similar cause; and the phenomena of animal magnetism might be explained by the influence of any matter, like electricity, on certain organs, exciting them beyond measure, whilst others are plunged into a state of lethargy.

We have arrived finally to that part of Dr. Gall's doctrine, which, if true,

would seem to be of the highest importance in the practical study of man. It consists in the assertion, that *the different organs of the brain*, which are put in motion by the soul, *may be perceived and distinguished by protuberances on the surface of the brain, and that these organs as well as these protuberances, are always in proportion of the power which they display.*—Dr. Gall confesses at the same time, that these organs are possessed of a certain intensity of power, which is not manifested by the volume of these protuberances, and in proof of this assertion, he alledges the instance of a young lady who was capable of composing very handsome verses as often as she was excited by a nervous irritation under which she laboured, and the more curious instance of one Dr. Brookes, who knew Latin but indifferently in his natural state, but who when intoxicated, had only to incline his head a little to pronounce long and beautiful speeches in that language. Many of our American readers may recollect on this occasion the name of a celebrated living lawyer from Baltimore, whose great oratorial powers want absolutely to be put in motion in the same manner. These different examples shew, that a state of disease may increase the intensity of the power of an organ, without increasing its volume. *(To be continued.)*

NEW ORLEANS *August* 22.

We are informed from a source that merits confidence, that Gov. Folch & Mr. Morales are ordered by the captain-general to the Havanna. When the letters that Gov. Folch wrote to M'Kee and Secretary Smith were made public at Pensacola, the people were much enraged at Folch, and it is probable that he is ordered to the Havanna to account for the writing of those letters.

FRANKFORT *(Ken.) Sept.* 11.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the U. S. army to his friend in this place, dated NATCHITOCHES, *18th July* —

"Maj. NICHOLAS has made a requisition of Col. Constant of Baton Rouge, for a reinforcement to this place owing to some movements of the Spaniards on the Sabine, and a report that they intend to come in force against this place (Fort Clairbourne.) We are here with but 94 men, and not more than half that number fit for duty."

BALTIMORE, *September* 3.

Yesterday a king's messenger arrived in this city with dispatches for Mr. Foster, with which he immediately proceeded to Philadelphia. He landed at Annapolis, from the sloop of war Gleaner, which left England on the 10th of July. This is the first king's messenger that ever arrived in the United States.

BOSTON, *September* 2.

Captain Hitch, arrived at New-Bedford, from Cadiz, which place he left on the 18th July, informs, that marshal Soult arrived there about the 12th, with reinforcements of 24,000 troops; that the French were making preparations to renew with vigour an attack on the city, and had demanded the surrender of the place called the Key of Cadiz; which, it is unnecessary to add, was not complied with.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia to the Editors of the Federal Republican, Baltimore, dated "AUGUST 30, 1811.

As the news of the day, I sit down to inform you of one of the most attrocious pieces of French impudence, that perhaps has happened since the days of Genet.

"Some time since, arrived here a schr called No. 5, belonging, as is pretended, to the emperor of France, entering on a plea of distress—she was put into the hands of the carpenter, and her crew turned over to the brig Diligence, then in port. It was soon discovered, that No. 5, was the schr Exchange, belonging to Mr. M'Fadon and Mr. Greetham of your town, seized some time since in France, and fitted out without condemnation. On that plea she was last week seized, and this day Judge Peters gave the parties their first hearing. The frenchmen employed no lawyer to appear for them, but soon after the business commenced, the French consul handed the Judge a paper, in form of a protest, against the libellants and the court, saying, *that if they condemned the schooner, his master would look to them (the court) for indemnification, &c.* Judge Peters treated it with becoming indignation, as an insult to the court, and said that he had never seen or heard of any thing like it since the days of Genet.

Dallas, the attorney of the district coming in, he (Peters) handed it to him and told him he might do with it what he pleased; but it should not go on the files of the court.

It is supposed the paper will be handed to the President, at Washington, and then we shall see how far French influence will go.

I am in hopes of getting a copy of the whole, when you will see it, and a more correct statement in the papers."

CITIZEN GENET.

That ill omened bird of night, Citizen Genet, once more has come forth from his cave and dark retreat, to attack Timothy Pickering, and teach Americans the law of nations, in relation to neutrals and belligerents. He, who once with the worse than ridiculous ostentation of a French coxcomb, declared that he despised the worm-eaten dogmas of Vattel, now proposes to teach us the law of nations as recognized in G. Britain, that is, as found in that author.—He who in the last contest for the Presidency between Gov. Clinton, his father-in-law and Mr. Madison, wrote a pamphlet to prove that the latter was a French citizen, a member of the legion of honor, &c. now comes boldly forth to treat it as a calumny, that any should charge the administration with partiality to France. In a word, this fellow, who formerly threatened Washington, that if he would not join France in the war against England, he would appeal to the people themselves against their own government, now offers himself the champion of our national rights—of American rights!! and in two columns and an half of barbarous French and English, commences an attack on one of the most tried and faithful, and able and patriotic friends of that revolution which gave those rights birth.

N. Y. Eve. Post.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, Sept. 7.

By the sch. Rosamond, Morgan, in 17 days from Laguira, we learn that a battle has been fought at Valenche, about the 18th of August, between the king's troops and the insurgents, in which the former were worsted.—An embargo had been laid throughout the Main for 6 weeks. On the 5th of July, the patriots, as they call themselves, hauled down the royal standard and hoisted their own in its room.

A letter from Boston mentions an arrival from Liverpool, which brings intelligence from London one day later than before received, stating that the king's end seemed rapidly approaching, his majesty not having slept or taken sustenance for the last 54 hours.

LONDON, July 22.

By an American ship which has arrived at Portsmouth, we on Saturday received letters from Bourdeaux to the date of the 3d inst. communicating important intelligence. It is stated that Bonaparte is organizing in the interior of France an army of no less than 80,000 men, who are to co-operate with the rest of his troops in the subjugation of the Peninsula.—A second letter informs us that a division of this armament was expected to arrive at Bordeaux in a few days, and that within the space of a fortnight about 5000 men had taken the direction of the Pyrenees through that place, principally Germans.

TORTOLA, May 16.

On the 8th instant was executed behind the jail in this town, the Hon. A. W. Hodge, Esq. one of the members of his majesty's Council in this Island, for the murder of one of his own negroes named Prosper,

The prisoner on his trial pleaded not Guilty.

The first witness was a free woman of color, named Pareen Georges. She stated that she was in the habit of attending at Mr. Hodges estate to wash linen; that one day Prosper came to her to borrow six shillings, being the sum that his master required of him, because a mango fell from a tree which he was set to watch. He told the witness that he must either find the 6 shillings or be flogged—that the witness had only 3 shillings, which she gave him, but that it did not appease Mr. Hodge—that Prosper was flogged for upwards of an hour, receiving more than 100 lashes, and threatened by his master that if he did not bring the remaining 3 shillings on the next day, the flogging should be repeated; that the next day he was tied to a tree and flogged for such a length of time with the thong of the whip doubled, that his head fell back and he could bawl no more. From thence he was carried to the sick house, and chained to two other negroes—that he remained in this confinement five days, at the end of which time his companions broke away and thereby released him—that he was unable to abscond; that he went to the negro-house and shut himself up; that he was found dead there in a state of putrefaction some days afterwards; the crawlers were in his wounds, and not a piece of black flesh was to be seen on the hinder part of his body where he had been flogged.

Stephen M'Keogh, a white man, who had lived as manager on Mr. Hodge's estate deposed that he saw the diseased Prosper after he had been so severely flogged; that he could put his finger in his side; he saw him some days before his death in a most cruel and mangled state; he could not go near him for the blue flies. Mr. Hodge had told the witness whilst he was in his employ, that if the work of the estate was not done, he was satisfied if he heard the whip.

The prisoner's counsel, in their attempts to impeach the veracity of the witness, called evidence as to his general character, which disclosed instances of still greater barbarity on the part of Mr. Hodge. Among other examples Pareen Georges swore that he had occasioned the death of his cook by pouring boiling water down her throat.

The Jury brought in a verdict of Guilty!

There were six other indictments on similar charges against the prisoner.

To the last moment of his life, Mr. Hodge persisted in his innocence of the crime for which he was about to suffer. He acknowledged that he had been a cruel master; that he repeatedly flogged his negroes; that they had then run away, when by their own neglect, and the consequent exposure of their wounds, the death of some of them had possibly ensued.

On the evening preceding his execution, he took leave of his 3 youngest children, which so overpowered him as to make it a matter of doubt if he would ever be restored to tranquility. In the morning however he was calm and acquired still greater fortitude by receiving the sacrament. Thousands of persons witnessed the awful spectacle—some of whom rather indecently expressed exultation.

Mr. Hodge was a Gentleman Commoner of Oriel College, Oxford. He came out some years ago to visit his property in Tortola. He was a man of great accomplishments and of elegant manners, at the time of his death was about 50 years. He had been married thrice. Happily neither of his wives lived to see his last disgrace.—By his second lady he has left a daughter of about 15 years of age, now in England—by his last, 3 children, of whom the eldest is about 8, and the younger four years old.

Monongahela Bridge Company.

At a meeting of the managers of the Monongahela Bridge Company, held at the house of Samuel Peebles, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on the 30th Aug. 1811 it was

Resolved, that nine per cent be paid on the first installment of the shares subscribed in the capital stock of said company, to Thomas Cromwell, Treasurer, and before the first day of October next, in order to pay the necessary expences incurred in taking subscriptions, &c.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette and Commonwealth, for the information of the stockholders.

E. PENTLAND. Sec'ry.

September 16

FOR SALE.

A small Tract of Land, containing 85 acres and an half, situate on Yough river, 4 miles and an half above M'Kee's Port, on which there is erected a Grist and Saw Mill. The Grist Mill is calculated for four pair of stones, two pair are now in operation, and the other two pair may be started at a small expence. The Mill is now in compleat order for merchant work; and the seat is equal to any on the river except the falls. There is on the premises several good sugar camps, an excellent coal bank, and an elegant seat for a distillery within 8 or 10 rods of the mill; there is about 25 acres of land cleared, 8 or 9 of which is in meadow. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Virgin alley, Pittsburgh.

ADAM COON

September 18, 1811.

N. B. Real property in Pittsburgh, if the situation suits, will be taken in exchange for the above, at cash price.

Allegheny County, ss.

AT an Orphans Court, held for the county of Allegheny, at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Friday the 13th of September, anno domini 1811; Present the Honorable Samuel Roberts, Esq. President, and George Wallace, an Associate Judge of the same Court.

ON motion of John M'Donald, Esq. attorney of Thomas Wallace, the Court grant a rule, that the heirs and legatees of Edward Loughery, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, and all other persons concerned, shew cause on the first day of next November Term, 1811, why the real estate of the said Edward Loughery, deceased, to wit: a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, marked in the plan of said Borough number 44, bounded by Penn street, lot No. 43, the Allegheny river, and lot No. 45; also another piece of Ground, situate in the same Borough, being half of lot No. 335, bounded by Fourth street, Redoubt alley, the south end of the same lot, and lot No. 334, with the improvements and appurtenances, should not be awarded to the said Thomas Wallace, agreeably to a valuation of an inquest upon the same estate held, and to the said Court returned in due form of law, valuing the said estate at the sum of two thousand one hundred and thirteen dollars. And the Court order, that a copy of this rule be served personally on John Darragh, Esquire, guardian of the person and estate of Nancy Loughery, one of the heirs of said Edward Loughery, deceased; that a copy thereof be published for three successive weeks previous to the first day of next term, in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and that further notice be given by eight written or printed advertisements put up in the most public places of the Borough.

By order of the Court,
E. PENTLAND, Clk. O. C.

WILL BE SOLD,

AT the court house in the borough of Pittsburgh, on *Friday* the 27th day of September, instant, at ten o'clock, pursuant to an order of the Orphan's Court for the county of Allegheny, by James Cooper and William Wilkins, administrators of William Davis, late of the Borough of Pittsburg dec'd, a certain messuage and part of a lot of ground in the borough of Pittsburgh, adjoining ground now the property of James Cooper, Robert M'Elhinny, and John Irwin, between Market and Wood street, being 44 1-2 feet front on the north side of Third street and extending back to John Irwin's line 85 feet; being the whole of the real estate, and for the payment of the debts and education of the minor child of the deceased.

By order of the Orphan's Court, this 13th September, 1811.

ATTEST E. PENTLAND, *Clk.*

BILIOUS & MALIGNANT FEVERS.

THE proprietor of "Hahns Anti Bilious Pills," has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing, that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, in the early stage of those diseases, their use will succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these Pills is perfectly mild so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretion—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequence. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Dr. HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any distructive intemperance the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

Hamilton's Worm Lozenges

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immence number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Among the symptoms attending worms are disagreeable breath especially in the morning; bad and corrupt gums—itching in the nose, and convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food and sometimes voracious, purging with slimy and foetid stools, vomiting; large and hard belly; pains and sickness at the stomach; pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits; slow fever, with small and irregular pulse, a dry cough, excessive thirst, sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success, in all complaints similar to those above described.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which, suffers to accumulate, never fails to injure, and finally ruin them.

The Damask Lip Salve,

Is recommended, (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chopped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers etc. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy colour and delicate softness to the lips.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn Plaister.

A certain remedy for Corns, speedily removing them, root and branch without giving pain.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

ITCH CURED.

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT—The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10 years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remitteut and intermittent fevers.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, Asthmas, sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have Children afflicted with the
HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable: the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

☞ The Medicines prepared by H. LEE, have been in the highest estimation thro'out the United States for upwards of ten years—many of them are sold for less than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail store.

They are for Sale in Pittsburgh (only) by

ANTHONY BEELEN,

who is SOLE AGENT for the Proprietor.

To prevent imposition of worthless, or dangerous preparations, purchasers are requested to remember that an engraved label, with the signature of Hannah Lee, widow of the Richard Lee, jun. (to counterfeit which is felony) is affixed to each of her genuine medicines.

Druggists and country store-keepers, will be treated with on liberal terms.

September 19, 1811.

Messrs. *CHUTE & NOYES*,

EVENING SCHOOL commences the 1st of October next.

They also propose on Sabbath morning, the 22d inst. to open a SUNDAY MORNING SCHOOL, to commence at the hour of 8 A. M. and continue until 10. They propose to divide the males and females into separate apartments. The design of the School is to instruct those who wish to attend, the Catechism, and hear them read the Holy Scriptures.

No pecuniary compensation is desired; a consciousness of doing good will be an ample reward.

D. CHUTE,
J. NOYES.

Pittsburgh, September 17, 1811.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 15th inst. out of the pasture of the Subscriber, near Pittsburgh,

A BRIGHT BAY HORSE,

fifteen hands high—six years old—a small star in his forehead—trots and paces;—whoever takes up said horse and returns him to the owner, and secures the thief so that he may be punished, shall have the above reward, or ten dollars for the horse alone.

Andrew Watson.

September 16.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of Kendrick & Ayres, dissolved by mutual consent on the 5th of August last. All persons indebted to said concern will see the necessity of paying off their accounts to prevent trouble, and those having demands against them are requested to present the same for settlement.

BENJAMIN KENDRICK,
JOHN AYRES.

September 13, 1811.

Came to my farm on the bank of the *Monongahela river*, about 6 miles from *Pittsburgh*, two *COWS*; the one a black, the other a black with a white face—The owner is desired to come prove property, and take them away.

John M'Dowell.

September 18.

WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN of good character, sober, steady and attentive to his business, to go down to the Mississippi as Overseer of a plantation. As a liberal salary would be given, none but one recommended as above need apply to Mr. B. IRWIN, in Pittsburgh.

September 10, 1811.

FOR SALE.

A Plantation of the first quality, containing 410 acres, which has part of Fawcett's town laid out on it, and is now a post town. This place is in Columbiana county, state of Ohio, about 4 miles below the mouth of Little Beaver, on the Ohio river. There are about 40 acres cleared on it under good cultivation; a good grist mill in complete order, a handsome seat for a saw mill, and abundance of good timber. There is a dwelling house on it, with a barn and still house, and one of the best and largest sugar camps that is to be found on the Ohio. An indisputable title will be given. Any person wishing to purchase, may see the property by applying to Mr Johnston, tenant on it, and the terms of sale will be made kuown by

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1811.

THOMAS PERKINS,

Silver Smith, Clock and Watch Maker
Market, between Front and Second Streets, PITTSBURGH.

Informs his friends and the public, that he has just received an assortment of the most fashionable

JEWELLRY,
Consisting of

Plain and set Ear-rings,
Do. do Finger-rings,
Breast Pins, of various fashions,
Gold Chains, and Hair Necklaces,
Minature Frames, &a. &c.

Also, has on hand, Eight Day and Thirty Hour Clocks, which he will warrant.

N. B. The above articles will be sold low for cash or country produce.

August 2, 1811.

RAGS.

The highest price given at this office for *clean Linen and Cotton Rags.*

IN THE PRESS,
AND WILL BE PUBLISHED SPEEDILY,
A NARRATIVE
Of the proceedings of the
REFORMED PRESBYTERY,
In the case of the
REV. DAVID GRAHAM.

August 29, 1811.

Blank Checks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Jacob Negley

DONATION LANDS
FOR SALE.

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byer's mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, andnear Mr. Gilkey's
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run pasess through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, andnear to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kitlinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, can be floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

☞ BROWNSVILLE
STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowley*.

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Second and Third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw*.

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

in Second-street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

NOTICE.

A LIBERAL price will be given at the Manufactory of the Subscriber, for KITCHEN FAT, in exchange for Hard or Soft Soap.

NICHOLAS O'CALLAGHAN,
corner of Ferry and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1811.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent. two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet Alley.—A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pttsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

BEST green Havanna coffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cognac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811. tf

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,
Just received and for Sale, by
ANTHONY BEELEN.
Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811. tf.

Town Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber having been solicited by a number of Mechanics and others to lay off a TOWN on the south side of the Monongahela opposite to Mr. Eichbaum's factory, he now gives notice, that he has complied with their request; therefore, persons desirous to purchase Lots in said Town will call at his house in Pittsburgh, where they will see the plan, and know the terms of purchase.

The scite for this Town is too well known to require a particular description; suffice it to say, that for elegance of situation and salubrity of air, it is exceeded by none, and the fine springs in its neighbourhood and an inexhaustible mine of coal, renders it a most eligible spot to carry on manufactures either by steam or otherwise.

NATHANIEL BEDFORD.
Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

☞ Those who have bespoke Lots in the Town laid out by N. Bedford, on the south side of the Monongahela river, are desired to come forward and enter their names, as a Book for that purpose is now opened; otherwise they will be sold to the first bidder.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I TAKE the liberty of offering myself a candidate at the ensuing Election, for the Office of *COUNTY COMMISSIONER*. Should you think proper to elect me, I shall gratefully acknowledge the favour, and my best endeavours will be used to discharge the duties of the office with faithfulness and fidelity, and without favour or affection to any man or party of men.

ROBERT MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, August 19, 1811.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 239 acres, situate on Street's run, within two hundred perches of the Monongahela river, and within six miles of Pittsburgh, on which there is an orchard, grist mill, saw mill, with other improvements, and an unimproved mill seat. Its vicinity to Pittsburgh and the river, independent of every other consideration, renders it advantageous to the purchaser. For terms apply at my Office in Pittsburgh.

JOHN M'DONALD, Jr.
July 22, 1811.

B. Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends, that in addition to their usual assortment of *FLINT GLASS* Ware, they now offer for Sale at the customary prices, the following articles of *GREEN GLASS*, viz:—

BOTTLES—gallon, half gallon, quart and pint
JARS— do. do do. do.
PITCHERS—half gallon, quart and pint
FLASKS—pint and half pint
SQUARE LIQUOR BOTTLES—half gallon and quart
PATENT MEDICINE BOTTLES, &c. &c.

N. B. *Cash* will be given for clean Ashes and Pot-ash.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1811.

Dissolution of Partnership

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership subsisting between George Miltenberger and Elizabeth Banton, trading under the firm of George Miltenberger and Co will cease by mutual consent on the 15th of the present month, all persons indebted to the said firm, will call on George Miltenberger and settle their accounts, and those having claims will call on him for payment.

GEO. MILTENBERGER.
ELIZABETH BANTON.
August 2, 1811

Pittsburgh
Eagle Foundery.

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making *Abbet's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon B xes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c.*

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

Thomas Humphreys & Co.

No. 317, Market street,

Philadelphia,

Have for Sale a large and complete assortment of

Queensware, Glass and China.

Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

COPPER & TIN WARE
MANUFATORY

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Copper Smith and Tin Plate Worker

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner of Market and Front Streets, to his house in Front Street, between C. Cowan's Ware-house and the Post-Office, where he now manufactures

COPPER AND TIN WARES

of every description, as usual. He returns his thanks to those who have patronised him heretofore, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to business he will merit a continuance of their favours.

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1811.

Blank Checks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Journeymen Hatters,

EITHER Makers, Finishers or Pullers and Cutters, travelling to the Western Country, may calculate to a certainty on getting employment at all times at the Factory of

JOHN LOWREY,
Lexington, Kentucky.

August 1, 1811.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: I, WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sh'ff*, of the county of Allegheny do therefore make known, and give this Public Notice to the electors of said County of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in said County on the

Second Tuesday of October next.

at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Pittsburgh to meet at the Court house in said Borough.

The electors of Pitt townsdip, to meet at the house of Thos. Wilson, in said township.

The electors of Plumb township, to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township, to meet at the house of William Shaw, sen. in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township, to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth town, in said township: and the electors residing within the fractional part of Elizabeth township, are restored to their former place of holding their general elections, in Elizabeth town aforesaid.

The electors of Mifflin township, to meet at the house of William Walker, in Reedsburgh, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township, to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township, to meet at the house now occupied by George Williams, in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township, to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township,

The electors of Moon township, to meet at the house of Margery Byers, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township, to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township, to meet at the house now occupied by Samuel Allen, in said township.

The electors of Pine township, to meet at the house now occupied by William Cochrane, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, to meet at the house of Felix Negley, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township, to meet at the house of Henry Strome, in said township

At the time and places, the qualified electors as aforesaid, will elect by ballot,

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Senator of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with the counties of Butler and Beaver.

Four persons for Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

One person for Commissioner of Allegheny county.

And three persons for Auditors of Allegheny county.

And in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed the 17th of March, 1806, it is directed, that the inspectors of the said general election, shall be chosen by ballot, on Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, (being the 27th of September,) at the several election districts, and the election of such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall be the present; and the inspectors chosen are required to be at the places of their districts, on the day of the general election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are hereby required to meet at the court house, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on the Friday next after the said second Tuesday in October next, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given at Pittsburgh, the 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and the thirty-sixth year of the independence of the United States.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Tract of Land, containing 100 acres, at the mouth of Pine creek, on the Allegheny river, about 4 miles from Pittsburgh. There is on the premises a good dwelling house, a double barn shingled, and other outhouses, a bearing orchard, and an excellent sugar camp. There is also a Ferry that commands considerable business, as the state road from Pittsburgh through Butler to Erie, crosses the Allegheny at this place. Persons wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. July 10, 1811.

N. B. There is an excellent Coal pit on the land, near the river.

IN THE PRESS,
AND WILL BE PUBLISHED SPEEDILY,
A NARRATIVE

Of the proceedings of the
REFORMED PRESBYTERY,
In the case of the
REV. DAVID GRAHAM.
August 25, 1811.

LOST,

IN April last, between Pittsburgh and Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, a *Red Morocco*

POCKET-BOOK,

containing a number of accounts and other papers.

ALSO,

an Account Book. If the finder will return them to *Joseph Becket, Esq.* near Williamsport, or to the subscriber, he will receive the thanks of the owner, and be handsomely rewarded.

The papers are of no use to any person but the owner.

WILLIAM S. BRANT.
August 14, 1811.

SPORTSMEN TAKE NOTICE.

ON Tuesday the first day of October next, a PURSE of *SIXTY DOLLARS* will be run for on a handsome course in the Town of M'Kee's Port, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, to be won by the best 2 of 3 three mile heats.

On Wednesday, a Purse of *FORTY DOLLARS*, to be won by the best 2 of 3 two mile heats, free as above, the winning horse of the first day excepted.

On Thursday, a Purse consisting of all the *Entrance Money*, to be won by the best 2 of 3 one and an half mile heat.

Those who start horses for any of the above Purses, must expect to confine themselves to the principles of Racing, so far as to avoid any intention of jockeying, jostling, or any thing that may appear unfair. Each horse to carry catch riders.

August 26, 1811.

TO THE PATENT INVENTORS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE subscriber, has considered the disadvantage which numbers of persons are under with respect, to their inventions—the time is running on, and they are not gaining that emolument, from their ingenuity.

He proposes to offer himself, as agent or factor, provided a model is sent on to Mr. David Ott, druggist Georgetown, D. Columbia, or to Wm. M'Mahan, agent to the U. S. indian factories, Cumberland Potomack, this being the best way, it can be sent on to Pittsburgh.

The advantages to be derived from this will be considerable, this town is rapidly increasing in manufactories, and is the depot of trade,——travelling to the seaboard of the U. S. and to all parts of the new states, watered, by the rivers Ohio, Mississippi, and tributary streams. The patenties may depend on my industry to serve them. RT. SMITH.

Note.—As soon as a number of models come on, provision will be made to have them deposited in a room in the Court-house. They must come in a light box.

☞ His brother tipos will do a national benefit, to give this a place in their papers, a few times gratis.

ORIGINAL
FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

BY MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inwardweakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder.

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore, and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N. B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.